never expended, as is the case with opinim, alcoholic, and all other excitants. The effect of these is brief roll be said of him who takes there.

LET PACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

WORCESTER, June 1, 1849.

H. A. WOOD, M. D.

VOLUME II.

NUMBER 230

CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1853.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

PROPOSALS FOR BRICKS.

A Phenomeson in Medicine.

ESSOR MORRE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR, OR COBAL.—The eighth wonder of the Botanic world.—The invigorajair and cordial satroduced into medical practice by the great
t, physician, and travelier, br. M. Morre, has for its basis an
i herb, first brought from the atony deaerts of Arabia Petrea,
caminent philosophier. The natives of that region are remarkribeit longevity, exemption from sixkness, and power of surfastige, all of which they universally chew, and
mes anoke. On his rount to Europe, after a long residence
East, Professor Morre Commenced experimenting with this
rial natural production, and the result of his labors is the inning etairt, which has been endorsed by the medical colleges of
great clies of Europe, as the best preparation extant for the

[Baltimore American.

CONGRESS having recently amended the act providing for the re moval of the Red river rate, the advertisements heretofore insert-ed on this subject have been withdrawn, and the following substi-uted in their stead:

Worcester, June 1, 1842.

Dear six: It gives me pleasure to inform you that one of my patients, while in Boston, procured some of your cordial, which be tells me he has taken two weeks, and that he is entirely cared. He already looks like a new praton, who so short a time since looked so pale and thin, and was -carcely able to crawl around. I thought it exarcely possible for him ever to regals his full struggli and faculties; his case was an extremely bad one. I prescribed the usual medicine used in such cases in the hospital, but they were of no effect. In the mean time my patient had procured some of your cordial, which effected a cure I am satisfied no other medicine could have done. I shall ever warmly recommend it whesever an opportunity occurs. The inventor, in my younger days, I well remember as being considered one of the most skillul physicians in the United States, and had heard his cordial very highly spoken of, but was one of the incredulous as to its merits, until [was so onespectedly and satisfactorily convinced to the contrary.

I remain, very truly, yours,

All papers which have published the former advertisements on this subject are hereby authorized to publish this, and in addition, the Gazette and Democrat, of Little Rock, and the Telegraph, of Washington, Arkansa, twenty times daily, and then twice a week until 1st April.

Each paper advertising will send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

PUBLIC SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR OLD WINES.—I will offer for sale on Saturday, the 15th January next, the private stock of wines belonging to the late Phiness Janney, decased, of Alexandria, Virginia, embracing some of the very finest wines, of his

ndersigned have satablished in this city an institution to be gasted and styled the Washington City Savings Bank, for some of receiving auch aums of money as are the profits of inde economy, or legacies or dionations to widows, children, ers, who may need it aid, and travesting the same in public or other safe securities, as may from time to time be deemed it, and thereby afford to such persons the two-fold advantage rity and profit. Guardians may deposite for the benefit of sards, and parents for their children, and, if desired, at the deposite, subject the same to the control of such guardian or

and five from Georgetown, D. C. This farm fins been undergoing a steady improvement, by the use of the best manners, for the last five years. It is now in excellent condition, and is considered, by the best of judges, a first-rate "market-garden farm," equal to any in the county for that purpose.

There is a good quantity of meadow land on the farm, and there is also on it a young orchard of peaches and apples, of selected fruit. The dwelling-house has been just put in thorough repair, and a new barn, stable, and corn-crib, have recently been exceted.

There is on the farm a first-rate vegetable cellar, calculated to hold 1,000 or 2,000 businels.

catives to be furnished with books, in which the deposities and outs will be entered.

depositions to draw their money upon written checks, their depositions to draw their money upon written checks; their deposities to draw their money upon written checks, their deposities the undersigned have, by ind sufficient bond, bound themselves and their assigns, and septenties property; and will at all times hold the books and set the said bank open to the inspection of depositors.

Washington City flaving Bank is stated at the corner of 10th and Pennsylvania avenue, where some of the undersigned eits strendance through the day. Those persons who may not to be call during ordinary hours of business will be attended to application to either of the undersigned at his place of revidence. LEWIS JOHNSON, STANISLAUS MURRAY, EDWARU SIMMS, JOHN FURDY. DEAUTIFUL GIFT BOOKS.—Pariey's Cabinet Library. Ry Hon. S. G. Goodrich, 20 volumes 16 mo., uniformly bound, 500 choice illustrations. Published by GEO. C. RAND, 3 Cornhill. For sale by all the bookscilers. Bostroy, Dec. 24, 1852. Det 38—1aw3w

POTOMAC HOUSE.—The undersigned begs leave to announce that he has recently reflitted and thoroughly repaired this large and convenient house, which is now open for the reception of visiters. With a constant endeavor to please his guests, he hopes to

ALEX'R BAKER, Proprietor Dec 23-law2m

THE thirty-fifth sension will open on the 15th March, 1853, and will continue for four months, under the same faculty as hereinfore, the cost of the full course, has been reduced to \$70, in advance; to those who have attended two full courses elsewhere, \$45. Matriculation, \$5. Graduation fee. \$25. Demonstrator's ticket, \$6. Boarding, from \$6 to \$20 per week.

CHAS, S. WALLACH, Trustee, JAS, C. McGUIRE,

Dec 912 dit

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, USITED STATES CAFITOL, Washington, (D. C.,) Dec. 28, 1832.

EALED proposals will be received at this office until the twenty. Since the control of the twenty. Since the third the twenty next, at 8 o'clock, p. m., for furnishing all be bricks that may be required to example the extension of the lated States Capitol, att. of which are to be composed of tempered lay, made by hand in single moulds, and to be thoroughly birnts, without any admirture of coal.

The bidders are required to accompany each of their bids with a

CE Cream, \$2 per gallon.—Owing to my improved facilities for making this article, I am now enabled to, offer the public the very best quality of ice cream at the reduced price of \$2 per gallon.

C. GAUTIER, A La Ville de Paris,
Dec 22—2aw3w

Corner Penneylvania avenue and I th at. positors shall have the right to withdraw their deposites at any
by giving one week's notice in writing of their intention, and
Virginia, eight miles from Alexandria, eight from Wash

cention.
For further particulars apply to Major W. Nutt, or Mr. E. P. Upton djoining the premises, or Wm. B. Wallack, of Alexandria county.
Dec 28—2awimo [Intel.]

OLT'S PISTOLS.—A full assortment of sizes, direct from the manufactory, for sale at uniform prices, at STEVENS'S Sales Room, Jan 1—cod60f Brown's Hotel.

Soarding, from \$2 to \$5 per week.

ROBERT PETER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

LEZINGTON, Kentucky, January, 1833.

Jan 11—Rawitk

By E. N. STRATTON, Auctioneer. IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES

> Thirty-Second Congress-Second Session. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1853. SENATE

(Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Ninth street.)

DEREMPTORY SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SMPROVED I CITY PROPERTY—On Tuosday, January 15, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, I shall sell lot No. 9, and part of lot No. 9, of subdivisions of original lots 6 and 7, in square No. 61, fronting 24 feet inch on Pennsylvania avenue, and about 43 feet on 7th street, containing about 9,511 equare, feet. The improvements consist of an iron front four story brick building on the avenue, (now occupied by Messra, White & Bro.) and a three story brick hotel on 7th street, Also, par of lot No. 5, in sume square, fronting 22 feet on Canal street, containing about 1,432 equare feet.

order.
The terms of each sale will be one-fifth cash; the residue in equal payments at six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with interest, secured by deed of trust on the property. All conveyancing at the expense of the purchaser.

Jan 12—d

OFFICE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Washington, December 27, 1852

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.—Notice is hereb Migren that the advertisement of delinquent property is now it course of preparation, and will be completed and published on about the first of December next. out the first of December next.
The undersigned respectfully represents that the law allows him discretion, but makes it his imperative duty to enforce the collective to the taxes by advertisement and sale of all property, without ception, upon which one or more years remain due and unpaid. All persons interested are earnestly requested to come forward id by paying avoid the heavy expenses of an advertisement.

REAT BARGAINS.—As the season is far advanced, and we being determined to reduce our stock, we will offer great induce-

EEAT BARGALINS.—As the season is far advanced, and being determined to reduce oor stock, we will offer great industs to buyers.

1,500 yards rich brocade silks, cheap
1,900 do plain silks. 75c., worth \$1
800 do colored Turc satins, 75c., worth \$1
800 do plain silks, 75c., worth \$2
800 do plaid silks, at 50c., worth \$2
800 do plaid silks, at 50c., worth 75
800 do English and French merisones, cheap
800 do figured French mousselines, 83%c., worth 87%
9,000 do fine mousselines, 164c., worth 184
9,000 do Lupia's bombazines, very cheap
1,300 do Lupia's bombazines, very cheap
81,500 do luck silks, cheap
1,500 do luck silks, cheap
81,500 do lucks silks, silks, silks, worth 87%
1,500 do Lupia's bombazines, very cheap
81,500 do luck silvs, very cheap
81,500 do lack silvs, cheap
81,500 do lack silvs, cheap
82,500 do lack silvs, cheap
83,500 do lack silvs, cheap
84,500 do lack silvs, cheap
85,500 do lack silvs, cheap
85,500 do lack silvs, cheap
86,500 do lack silvs, cheap
87,500 do lack silvs, cheap
87,50

NCOURAGE your own Mechanics and Manufac-turers: Shirts, shirts; shirts:—Members of Congress, citi-zens, and strangers are invited to call at WM. B. FAULKNER'S Pash; nable Shirt Manufactory and leave their measures. His shirts are warranted to fit in all cases; the style and pattern of which has received the unqualided commendation of gentlemen in

D. H. HOOE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers I, expeting, floor dil cloths, mstrings, rups, curisin materis sheeting, blankets, and house-furnishing goods generally. Pennsylvania avanue, between 7th and 6th streets, Washingt O. C. Aug 29-U

with the weekly literary and daily newspipers, &c., &c.
Also, letter, note, and cap paper, envelopers, &c., &c.
Also, letter, note, and cap paper, envelopers, and fauor statio
of every description, and a well-selected assortment of vieting
playing cards, all of which I now offer at the incest inclerate per
laving made arrangements with several of the largest publis
houses for their works as soon as issued, I am fully prepared to
cente with promptness all orders intrusted to my care.

Particular attention will be paid to sending by mail or others
all publications to any part of the United States.

National Periodical Depot, under National Hotel
Jan 4—Jieo

Rev. James Nourse,
Jos. Harvey Nourse,
Jos. Harvey Nourse,
Marcus D. Wells, Assistant.
Mon. T. Racult, Professor of Modern Languages.
Jars at R. Farnham's, Taylor & Maury's, and Gray &
Dec 18—ee

WHINA Glass, Queensware, Solar, and other Lamps Ugrandoles, candelabras, table cutlery, plated castors, forks spoons, tea-ware, &c.—C. S. POWLER & CO., Odd Fellows' Half fix street, Washington, have one of the largest and best selected stocks in their line of business ever offered in the District, which hey will sell to their customers, and all others who will favor them with a call, on the most favorable terms.

Complete dinner sets always on hand.

Dec 25—codicion

ECKIVED per Schooner Arctle, and offered for by the subscriber— Sparking hockheiner, steinwein Rudesheim berg, chambertin, and frontignan Also, absynthe and kirschenwasser.

JOHN H BUTHMANN, Importer and Dealer in Wines, Brandles, &c.

NOLE TOM'S CABIN.—A life-like daguerrectype of Mrs.
Stowe, author of "Uncle. Tom's Cabin," is on exhibition a
Whitehurst's Callery, Pennytynnia svenue, near 4½ street, togethe
rith a portrait of Soutag, the famous "Queen of Song,"

Don't FORGET J SNIDER, Jr.'s, Wine Store, Phil deliphis, where you can get your wines and liquors of reliab gashiy, and cheap, and have them early delivered at your house Washington, free of freight, by "Adams's express," on dropping sone by mail or relawanch. Day's express," on dropping

DON'T FORGET SNIDER'S, Philadelphia.

1—codét Actioneer to 1—1—chooner Hambiston—100 baskets superior Heidsesk Champague, imported by Renauld François and & François 100 baskets superior Verzenay Champague, Union brand, imported by Ourselves.

100 baskets superior Verzenay Champague, Union brand, imported by Ourselves.

100 baskets superior Verzenay Champague, Union brand, imported by Ourselves.

For sale hy GEO. & THOS. PARKER, Opposite Brown's Hotel.

This large

This large

This large

A sale, sentirely new common and any common any common and any common any common and any common and any common and any common any common and any commo

OMANCE of the Revolution

Life and Memorials of Daniel Webster
Knickerbocker Magazine for January, 1853
American Almanse for 1853
Littell's Living Age, No. 451
And all the cheap publications and newspapers, for safe at
BUCKINGHAM'S,
National Periodical Depot under National Hotel.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, information in relation to the construction of a building for a branch mint in California; which was read; and, on motion by Mr. GWIN, it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. also laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, communicating the report of Mr. Stansbury on the Industrial Exhibition held at London in 1851; which was read.

The PRESIDENT pro tem also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of State, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 8th ult. certain correspondence relative to the encroachments of Indians of the United States upon the territories of Mexico; which was read; and, on motion by Mr. RUSK, it was ordered to be laid upon the table and printed for the use of the Senate.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. HOUSTON presented the memorial of E. S. Frederick, Isaach Deane, and John Henry, stone masons employed on the extension of the Capitol, representing that the government has been defrauded by the payment for more time than was actually made by them, and that they have been defrauded out of part of their wages by certain persons in charge of the work; which was read, and referred to the select committee on frauds.

Mr. DOWNS presented the memorial of Albert G Howel, praying the confirmation of the title to a certain tract of land to the legal representatives of William Weeks; which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented the memorial of Frances Ann McCauley, widow of Daniel McCauley, consul general of the United States at Alexandria, in Egypt, praying an allowance for office-rent in the settlement of his accounts; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

accounts; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FISH. Mr. President, I desire to present a memorial, very numerously signed by ship-masters, underwriters, ship-owners, and others of the city of New York,
stating that many of them have followed the sea from
their youth up, and complaining of the operation in the
commercial marine of the act of 1850 abolishing corporeal
punishment. They state that they do not ask for the repeal of the law, as they wish to give it a fair trial; and in
order that they may be enabled to do so, they ask that some
legislation may take place providing a substitute for corporeal punishment. I ask that it may be received, and,
without reading, referred to the Committee on Naval
Affairs.

without reading, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. F. I have also a petition which I desire to present to the Senate, signed by upwards of thirteen hundred survivors of the war of 1812 and their relatives, asking an extension of the land bounty of 180 acres to those soldiers, and remonstrating against the bill known as the homestead bill, or any other division of the public lands except the one under consideration. I move that it be received, and, without reading, that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to

Mr. F. I also desire to present a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, in relation to the refunding of duties illegally exacted, which may not have been paid under a written protest. Its object is similar to that of a memorial yesterday presented by the honorable senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Davis] I mov that it be received, and, without reading, that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. I also present a memorial of Nathaniel L. Griswold, and other importing merchants of the city of New York, comprising, I believe, every extensive importing house in that city, relating to the same subject, and move its reference to the same committee.

The memorials were so referred.

relating to the same subject, and move its reference to the same committee.

The memorials were so referred.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of William C. Parke, here sod legal representative of Mannew Parke, captain of marines on board the frigate Alliance, praying a distribution of the unclaimed balance of prize money granted by Congress to the heirs of John Paul Jones; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs

Mr. S. also presented a petition of citizens of Stock-bridge, Massachusetts, praying the adoption of measures for the amicable settlement of international difficulties; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HAMLIN Mr. Provident, I desire to present the memorial of Hiram O Alden and James Eddy, citizens of Maine, who propose to construct a telegraphic line from St. Louis to the Pacific coast. In presenting this memorial, I desire to say that both these gentlemen are of the highest respectability, and in possession of very considerable pecuniary abilities. They set forth, in their memorial, with great clearness the objects which they have in view. They propose to construct this line of telegraph wholly at their own expense, and to make it a subterranean line to prevent its destruction by the elements or by savages; and after having constructed it, and after having granted to the national government an unconditional and unlimited right for their own purposes, they ask remuneration for a portion of the expense of the line by a grant of the public lands. I believe the Committee on Territories have had that subject before them; and I ask that this memorial may be received and reference

red to that committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. H. also presented a memorial of citizens of Belfast, Maine, and a memorial of citizens of Bangor, Maine, praying that the grant of land asked for by Messre. Alden and Eddy to conable them to construct a telegraphic line from St. Louis to San Francisco, may be made; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Forney, their Clerk, announcing to the Senate that the House have passed the joint resolution from the Senate for the appointment of regents in the Smithsonian Institution.

The Speaker of the House having signed five enrolled hills, be brought them to the Senate for the signature of their President.

bills, he brought them to the Senate for the signature of their President.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. then signed the enrolled bills which had just been received from the House of Representatives—being a bill for the relief of Wm Speiden; a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth. V. Lomax; a bill for the relief of John T. Sullivan; a bill for the relief of Sidney S. Alcott; and a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new register to the ship Prentice, and change her name to that of Leonie; and they were delivered to the committee, to be presented to the President of the United States.

Mr. H., from the same committee, to whom was ferred the bill from the House making appropriations the payment of invalid and other pensions of the Unitstates for the year ending the 30th June, 1854, report with an amendment.

ing to estimate. The committee raport it with a single amendment, which is to correct a date. I ask that t may now be considered.

No objection being made, the bill was then taken up, and considered as in committee of the whole.

The question being taken on the amendment reported by the committee, it was agreed to.

Mr GWIN. I am not going to oppose the passage of this bill; but, inasmuch as I offered a resolution some time since directing the Committee on Finance to report the general appropriation bills, and as I do not intend to press it, I wish to give the reasons why I introduced it. It is well known that, since the commencement of the government, the House of Representatives have originated the appropriation bills. But in the early periods of the government they were reported at proper times. They were brought forward soon enough to allow the Senate to give them a proper consideration—to enable the Senate to examine them. But a practice has grown up recently by which we are merely made the regularars of the edicts of the flouse of Representatives. The object which I had in view in introducing the resolution to which I refer was, if possible, to give the Senate a fair opportunity of participating in the legislation of Congress in reference to appropriations.

Mr President, I have gone to some pains to examine the history of the government on this subject. I find that at the beginning of the government the fathers of the republic laid it down as a steadfast rule that there should the full and ample opportunity for the examination of these measures.

by lubic laid it down as a steadfast rule that there should be full and ample opportunity for the examination of these measures.

The people of the United States have established a constitution and government for themselves. They have vested all granted legislative powers in Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. This grant imposes upon Congress the obligation to passes all laws necessary and proper, within their specified powers, for the support and perpetuity of the government thus established; and the obligation thus resting upon Congress collectively is secured by the oath taken by every senator and representative to support the constitution, which binds them individually. This is the active, operative, or vital power, which is confided in by the people, to provide the means for all the purposes of government and to authorize their application to its support and maintenance in all its departments. Nor can this solemn and imperative duty be intermitted without a violation of oath, or a treasonable disregard of the vital interests and safety of the country.

It is true that the executive power is vested in the President, which involves the disbursement and expenditure, under his direction, of all the money appropriated by law; and it is also true that Congress have a necessary duty to perform in scrutinizing the expenditures of the government.

Upon this subject the great and good President Washington, in his Farewell Address, remarked thal—

"The necessity for reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different in services of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different in the exercise of pol

"The necessity for reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invarious by the others, has been evinced by experiments, anxient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under my own eyes."

The prescriptions and policy of those stern republican patriots, Jefferson and Madison, were the same, and the practices of their administrations corresponded strictly with that principle.

The paternal admonition thus communicated to their

practices of their administrations corresponded strictly with that principle.

The paternal admonition thus communicated to their countrymen by these fathers of the republic has always been, and it is hoped will always remain, the true policy of this government; but it will avail but little should only the appearance and shadow of this salutary principle remain, and the substantial benefits that might be derived from its steady observance be lost by the manner in which congressional legislation in reference to the annual appropriation bills for the support of the government are managed.

The practical fruits contemplated by the true policy upon this point have been to regulate and economize the expenditures of the government; to preserve the accountability of public officers and agents, and restrain all tendency on the part of the executive departments to extra the constitution declares that "No money small be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

In the proper view of the subject, it is necessary that the general appropriation bills be reported and considered at an early day in such session, to afford time to examine and discuss them by the representatives and senators in Congress in due season; and on reference to the laws it will be found that the practice of Congress has been, for the most part, during the first half century of its existence, to pass those laws within the first quarter of every year; and usually the action of the House of Representatives has been had in time to enable the Senate also to examine and discuss their provisions for themselves.

So essential was it considered by the House of Representatives that these bills should be brought in for the action of the House at an early day, that they adopted the following rule:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means, within thirty days after their appointment, or every session of Congress, commencing on the first Monday of December, to report the general appropriation bills, for the civil and

The House of Representatives also adopted the follow-

"General appropriation bills shall be in order in preference to any other bills of a public nature, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the Honse" These provisions evinced the best intentions on the part of House to facilitate the passage of those bills; but they went further, in order to exclude from them every matter that might be calculated to give rise to unnecessary debate, and delay such passage, and adopted the following rule:

"No appropriation shall be reported in such general ap-propriation bills, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law." In a corresponding spirit the Senate adopted the follow

ing rule:

"No amendment proposing additional appropriations shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or some act or resolution previously passed by the Senaire during that session, or in pursance of an estimate from the head of some of the departments; and no amendment shall be received whose object is to provide for a private claim, sithough the same may have been previously sanstioned by the Senair."

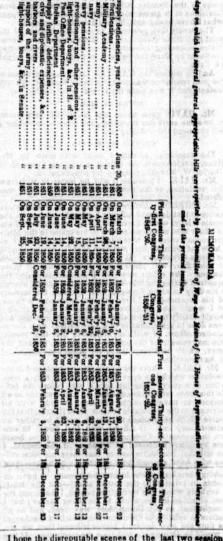
Yes received.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

three readings of every bill to be made on three different days.

Sth. It is scarcely necessary to present any particular examples to illustrate the evils of this irregular mode of legislation; those examples are of too recent a date, and of too extrawagant a character, not to have been keeply feit by every member who has been in either house of Congress of late years; and has, no doubt, attracted the attention of all observers of the congressional proceedings, and produced feelings of deep regret, if hot of apprehension, for the safety of our national institutions.

It was to remedy this evil that I brought forward the resolution requiring the Committee on Finance to report the general appropriations bills. At the suggestion of members of this body, I have not urged its adoption this session, but its presentation, or some other cause, seems to have wonderfully stimulated the Committee of Ways and Means; for we find from the following table that it has displayed unwonted despatch in reporting the appropriation bills, and in bringing them before the House for its action:



I hope the disreputable scenes of the last two sessions will not be enacted again. These important bills have been hurried through Congress with race-horse speed, without giving either house an opportunity to examine and understand their details. Committees of conference have mangled and cut up the appropriation bills, so that no member out of those committees understood what was contained in the laws when passed, and we are astonished at our own work when they are published. As to my own State, it has suffered so severely from this heaty action on these bills, and from the Jetu-like speed, with which they have passed the two houses after being under the scalpel of these committees of conference, taking off an arm here and a leg there, that I am determined to resist such legislation in future, so long as I have a seat on this floor. I intend to have an open field and a fair fight on the legislation for my State, if I can get it; and this resolution was introduced as one of the means I intend to use to bring back Congress to the practice of former times, when we deliberated upon laws before we passed them. I do not wish to be driven to the necessity of reacting to what may be termed a revolutionary remformer times, when we deliberated upon laws before we passed them. I do not wish to be driven to the necessity of resorting to what may be termed a revolutionary remedy to defeat appropriation bills by talking against time, and the second terminary of these committees of conference. We will resort to this remedy, unless we are allowed a fair opportunity of resisting the passage of laws that inflict an absolute wrong upon our constituents.

No further amendment being offered, the bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendment was concurred in; when the amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill read a third time. It was subsequently read a third time and passed.

INVESTIGATION OF PRAUDS Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I have a resolu-tion which I wish to offer. I will read it, as I should like to have it considered now, and I will state to the Senate in a very few words the reason why I offer it. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum not to exceed \$100,000, to be applied, under the directions of the President, in the investigation of frauds and perjories committed against the government, and in bringing offenders to punishment.

Respectively. See that the Committee on Finance be instrumed seems of the personnel of the personnel of the personnel of the specific of Sidney S. Alcott, and a hill authorating the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new greater to the ship President and the personnel of the